

WILLIAMS VISITS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

WELFARE MAN SAYS THE INSTITUTION IS IN BEST CONDITION HE HAS SEEN IT.

ABOUT 200 BOYS PRESENT

Buildings Are in Fairly Good Repair, While Farm is Flourishing With Many Vegetables.

Columbia. Secretary G. Croft Williams of the state board of public welfare visited the South Carolina Industrial School for Boys recently and reports the school in excellent condition. He said this school was in better condition at the time of this visit than he had ever seen it. John H. Martin is superintendent of the institution and Mr. Williams considers him a young man of energy, possessing a grasp of the situation and an excellent knowledge of the details of the school.

About 200 boys were present on the day of this visit and they appeared to be happy and well employed, according to Mr. Williams. The boys need more clothing, both under clothes and top clothes. However, the governor has granted from his contingent fund a sufficient amount to purchase military suits for the boys.

"Recreation is looked after carefully," Mr. Williams said. "The foundation of the hospital that was projected and then abandoned several years ago has been converted into a swimming pool. This pool is 36 by 75 feet and in depth grades from about four and a half to six feet. The brass band is progressing well, though being hindered by a set of ancient and harsh instruments. The boys are delighted with the music that they make and are working very hard. One boy was offered his parole several weeks ago but refused to go home as he desired to go on with his study of music. Tennis and baseball are also engaged in by the students.

"The campus is gradually improving, several plots of flowers having been planted. This campus has been changed so often that it is difficult to make anything uniform out of it, but the present management will be continuous and a plan may therefore be adhered to.

"The buildings were in fairly good repair, though some expenditure is needed along this line. The buildings were clean inside, and showed fairly good care.

"The farm is flourishing with corn, peas, sorghum and many vegetables. Some canning has been done and much more is planned. The live stock appeared to be in good condition, although more cows for the herd are needed.

"The academic department is being stressed. We believe that this department should be pushed, as most of the boys enter the school with little or no education. The industries are going along well and have good men at the head of them.

Highway Contract Awarded.

Sumter (Special) — At the last meeting of the Sumter County Permit Road commission bids were opened and read for work on the Stateburg Camden and Pinewood roads and on grading of Ballard's Hill. The following contracts were awarded: Powell Contracting company, Titmouse concrete on Pinewood road at \$117,253.31; to Powell Contracting company for Camden road near Myers' Corner at \$44,464.79; to Slatery and Henry, for Stateburg road, sheet asphalt at \$108,207.21; to the Mallard Lumber company for grading Ballard's Hill at \$14,185.38.

It was decided to advertise one half million dollars' worth of bonds, bids to be opened July 7, at 10:00 o'clock. Proceeds of such sale to be used on the Shiloh road and in extending the roads that are now being constructed. There was but one vote against doing this. Certain changes in roads and plans for detours were decided also at the meeting.

Columbia Backs State Fair Plan.

The plan to build a greater and better state fair is meeting with hearty approval in Columbia and, with the chamber of commerce sponsoring the proposition, a determined effort will be made to place many life memberships in the capital city. A quota of 1,000—one-fourth the total goal set for the state—has been undertaken by Columbia and it is believed that easily this many persons will join. The society has been operating on a membership of 1,400 which, as is readily seen, is nothing like the list that should be on the State Fair association's roll.

Two New Charters.

The Riggs Motor company of Brookland was chartered by the secretary of state with a capital stock of 5,000. Officers are: M. M. Riggs, president and treasurer; C. J. DeMarchi, vice-president; E. M. Riggs, secretary.

The Shell Road Business corporation of Burton, a retail merchandise and real estate firm, was chartered with a capital stock of \$1,500. Officers are: J. S. Shanklin, president; Joseph Puha, vice-president; Mrs. In'da Shanklin, treasurer; Paul McKee, secretary.

Lumpkin on Board.

Alva M. Lumpkin, well known Columbia attorney, was appointed a member of the board of pardons to succeed Joseph Nettles of Columbia, resigned. Mr. Lumpkin accepted the appointment as member of the board.

Five Million Allotted State.

South Carolina has received a total apportionment of \$5,007,854.84 of federal aid for roads and bridges to date, exclusive of the \$707,000 available July 1 of this year, according to figures announced by the state highway department. Of this total \$4,935,728.28 has already been allotted, leaving \$72,126.56 for allotment.

These figures include all the aid supplied since the policy of federal aid was established by the government. If the \$707,000 to be available July 1 is counted the total apportionment to South Carolina will be \$5,714,854.84.

Of the total apportionment \$821,374.77 has been allotted to major bridge projects of the state, not including \$250,000 to be given to the Ashley river bridge at Charleston out of the new appropriation available July 1. The Santee bridge of Murray's ferry heads the list with aid amounting to \$423,734.69.

Charleston county takes first rank in the aid apportionment with \$251,184.82, while Richland is second with \$244,185.55. These figures do not include allotments made out of the new appropriation available July 1. Some of the other larger amounts include \$174,155.09 to Anderson county, \$101,695.09 to Beaufort, \$104,900.54 to Florence, \$127,552.39 to Greenville, \$100,198.95 to Greenwood, \$109,840.60 to Lexington, \$160,689.18 to Orangeburg, \$206,259.21 to Spartanburg, \$138,804.16 to Sumter, \$104,617.04 to Union and \$115,032.07 to York.

Cotton Conditions Better.

South Carolina cotton mills are now working more employes than during the corresponding period of last year, according to reports of the department of agriculture, factory inspection division, for 1922, up through May. The number of employes in the mills as announced by the inspectors is 57,001 as compared with 50,276 in June, 1921.

The general condition of the mills is reported to be good, the increase in the employes indicating more work and more products turned out. This increase of 6,724 employes over last year was found despite the fact that 18 mills were closed when the inspections were made, it was announced.

The report also shows that conditions now, as regards employes, are better than in either 1919 or 1921. In 1919 the number of employes was 50,895 and in 1920 the number was 52,428.

White males employed in the mills far outnumber all others with 33,816 for 1922 as against 16,843 white females. The number of negro men was 3,284 and the number of negro women was 635. The number of white boys between the ages of 14 and 16 years was 1,193 and the number of white girls between the ages of 14 and 16 was 1,250. No negroes between the ages of 14 and 16 were employed in the mills, the report shows.

An increase in the mills of 4,796 males over last year is noted in the report and 1,757 females as well as 371 negro men. These increases in the number of employes, the inspectors believe, point to much better conditions in the cotton mill industry in South Carolina.

Weather Favors Plant Growth.

During the week ending June 20, much needed cultivation was carried on in the crops of the state, according to the weekly crop report issued by R. H. Sullivan of the weather bureau. The report for the week ending June 20 was as follows:

"Hot weather and increased sunshine were much more favorable for growth, but the local rains have continued at intervals. Much needed cultivation was carried on extensively and the fields are being rapidly cleared of grass. Cotton, though small generally for the season, has improved in vigor and color and is now in good growing condition; squares are appearing rapidly in the central and southern counties, with many early blooms; weevils continue numerous everywhere, and some damage is reported in some sections. Corn is also backward and in all stages of growth, from sprouting to roasting ears; the crop has improved materially and is more vigorous and healthy under the influence of seasonable weather and good cultivation. Tobacco, peanuts, field truck and gardens, which have had generally too much rain hitherto, are improved. Sweet potato vines are growing well and transplanting continues. The wheat harvest is practically ended with better results than expected; wheat, oat and rye threshing shows fair to good results generally. Stubble lands are being turned to late corn and forage. White potatoes for domestic consumption are in good to excellent condition.

Names Three More.

Governor Harvey announced the appointment of three additional members of his staff. Those named were W. K. Gunter of Gaffney, J. H. Sanders of Blackville and W. H. Hardeman of Newberry. The chief executive is fast completing his military staff, having already made a number of appointments.

New Cotton Mill Chartered.

The Hampshire Spinning company was chartered by the secretary of state with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. The business of the company will be "to buy cotton and silk and manufacture the same into thread, yarn, cloth and any and all other products from cotton and silk; to engage in the dyeing, bleaching and mercerizing of cotton, silk and any and all other articles or commodities; to buy, own and sell real estate; to buy and sell ice, coal and other fuels."

Fairfax Physician Elected President.

Fairfax (Special) — Dr. J. L. Folk of Fairfax was elected president of the Eighth District Medical Society at its annual convention in Fairfax. Other officers named are: Vice-president, Dr. J. Wyman of Denmark, and secretary and treasurer, Dr. W. R. Lester of Fairfax. The meeting was attended by approximately 25 members of the Eighth District association in addition to a number of visiting physicians from Columbia and Charleston. Bamberg was chosen as the next meeting place.

White House Lawn Party for Wounded Veterans



President and Mrs. Harding entertained some two thousand wounded veterans of the World war at a delightful White House lawn party. Each guest wore an identification card. As Mr. Harding stopped before one group a man asked him "please sign my card." Out came the presidential pencil and then began a most strenuous half hour. He was literally mobbed by the men all showing their cards at him.

Would Increase Gasoline Output

Bureau of Mines Plans to Further Condense Still Vapors at Refineries.

WILL SAVE VAST QUANTITY

Magnitude of Loss Through Previous Neglect Not Generally Known—Survey of Plants Reveals Interesting Facts.

Washington.—Possibility of increasing gasoline by 120,000,000 gallons through more complete condensation of still vapors at the petroleum refineries was suggested by the bureau of mines after an investigation by D. B. Dow, the bureau's petroleum engineer. Mr. Dow estimated that 50,000,000 gallons were recovered from uncondensed still vapors at refineries in 1921.

"Application of the system to all refineries would give a possible gasoline recovery by this method of 170,000,000 gallons yearly," the bureau said in a statement.

"The calculations of the bureau of mines are based on results obtained in refineries whose general methods are more efficient than those employed in the hundreds of smaller skimming plants that have no recovery systems. It is assumed that in the less efficient skimming plants, located in sections where the supply of cold water is scarce, greater recoveries could be made than in the large refineries studied.

This should be especially true of Oklahoma, north Texas and Louisiana skimming plants, where summer temperatures are high and cold water is scarce. A survey of these plants, it is believed, would show that their losses in uncondensed still vapors would be much higher than in the plants where the studies of the bureau of mines were conducted.

"The magnitude of the loss from non-condensation of these vapors has been realized only by few refiners, judging by the number of plants that

have recovery systems. The thirteen refineries studied by the bureau of mines are obtaining 128,651 gallons of gasoline daily from uncondensed still vapors. These plants are situated in the refining centers, other than the Pacific coast, and are running crude representative of all the producing fields east of the Rocky mountains.

In addition several are running Mexican crude. Information from California refineries indicates that on account of the smaller gasoline content of the California crude there are no recovery plants of importance in that state. The average recovery of gasoline at the refineries investigated by the bureau of mines amounted to four-tenths gallon per barrel of crude oil charged.

"Unless preventive measures are adopted losses of gasoline from failure to condense still vapors will increase in the future, because crudes are being handled in the field with more and more care to avoid evaporation, and will therefore contain much lighter and more volatile fractions than at present.

Condensing vapors. "Condensation of the vapors formed by heating crude oil is effected in the refinery by leading vapors through coils of pipe submerged in water. On cooling, most of the vapor becomes liquefied, but a certain amount of vapor, due to insufficient time for proper cooling or the fact that its condensing point is lower than the temperature of the water, will remain uncondensed. Also certain other vapors will not be condensed, for the reason that their liquefaction points are affected by the presence of other hydrocarbons. A small part of this uncondensed vapor is dissolved in the liquid that has condensed.

"Condensation of the vapors coming from the still into liquids is accomplished either by passing them through pipes or shells having large surfaces exposed to the air or through coils submerged in water.

"Atmospheric temperature is an important factor in the production of gasoline from uncondensed refinery vapors. It is found that during winter months, due to more complete condensation of the vapors, the pro-

duction of the 'gas' plant will fall off to some extent. An unusual example of this is a certain skimming plant which produces about 6,000 gallons of compression gasoline daily through the summer months, but drops to as low as 500 gallons per day in winter. Ordinarily the difference is far less, but there is always a tendency for production to drop in cooler weather."

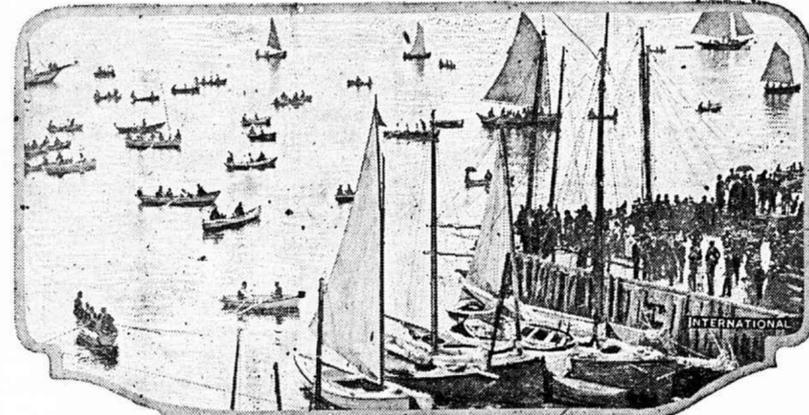
HEN WITH WOODEN LEG



Ever hear of a chicken with a wooden leg? Here's one that lays, fights and scratches just as well as if she had both legs. Two months ago the right leg became infected, so that amputation was necessary. Dr. M. H. Ross of Los Angeles is the owner of the hen.

It has been proposed that a United States aeronautical academy be created in Washington, to be such an institution to the air service as West Point is to the army and Annapolis is to the navy.

Sardine Fleet Gathers in Eastport Harbor



Fleet of Yankee and Canadian fishing boats assembled in Eastport harbor, Maine, for sardine fishing. The harbor is half way between the equator and the North pole and is called the "jumping off place" of the United States. Canada may be seen in the distance.

WILL PUSH COTTON GROWING

Chinese Helped and Encouraged in Work by University.

With View to Furnishing Improved Seed Nanking University Undertakes Greatest Acclimatization Work in History of Industry.

Nanking.—In line with the growth of textile industries in China and the increasing number of busy spindles in mills of the country the University of Nanking plans this year to continue and to broaden the scope of its work to improve the quality of cotton produced by Chinese growers. This effort is receiving the liberal support of cotton mill interests of the larger centers, particularly Shanghai.

The university plans to carry out two Chinese growers an acclimatized and improved seed supply and, second to introduce its use among growers.

Authorities have stated that in other countries the production of acclimatized cotton seed has required from three to five years. With a view to hastening this stage what is perhaps the most elaborate and detailed piece of acclimatization work ever attempted in the history of cotton growing is being carried out at Nanking.

The work was begun last year when the seed fields not only were severely rogued to discard all plants not true to type, but thousands of individual plants of the Trice and Acala varieties were selected and picked separately. The selected specimens of seed cotton from these plants were studied with exhaustive detail in the laboratory where all but a total of about 800 were discarded. These have been grown in separate rows and picked separately for further study in field and laboratory with a further discarding of the poorest and retaining of the best.

As a result of the first year's work

Eight-Hour Workday Set for College Students

Springfield, O.—"A definite eight-hour day every day for every student" was the somewhat unusual program outlined for future students at Wittenberg college in an announcement made at the seventy-sixth annual commencement exercises by President Rees Edgar Tullos. No time clocks or monitors would be used, President Tullos said, standards being prescribed that will require students to work at least eight hours.

It was possible to announce this spring that this acclimatization method can be successfully applied to China. About a third of the selected specimens are above the standard of average American cotton. It is said, and a tenth are much superior to the product with which the work was started.

G. C. BERGDOLL IS IN SWITZERLAND

GOVERNMENT STILL IS DETERMINED THE DRAFT DODGER SHALL BE PUNISHED.

AGENTS ARE AT HIS HEELS

Case of This Arch-Slacker Makes a Remarkable Melodrama — Many of the Actors Have Disappeared From Public Life.

By EDWARD B. CLARK

Washington. — Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, the Philadelphia draft dodger, whom ex-service men love not a bit, and who has been flaunting the United States government from a safe distance for a long time, is now in Switzerland. Secretary of War Weeks is on record as saying that before his term of office 's up he will have the slacker in custody and that he will be given what a court decides is his due.

If the ex-soldiers could say what Bergdoll's due is, he probably would get something rather harder in the way of punishment than usually is meted out to any prisoner for whatever offense. The Bergdoll case still is alive. It is understood there are government agents in Switzerland watching this man and waiting the opportune moment when something may happen which will enable them to put on his wrists what Eugene Aram was supposed to wear when he walked between his captors.

A fellow newspaper man has said in treating of this case that the writer of fiction could do worse than to take the case of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll as a subject for a story and that by so doing he could gratify his desire for action, no matter how strong the desire might be, and still keep within that truth which is supposed to be stranger than fiction.

There seems to be something in this. The Bergdoll case has had every kind of an element in it to make for interest—treasure hunting, the credulity of the treasure hunter, accusations of bribery, escapes of the kind that Houdini makes with puzzling ease, and a lot of other things which compel interest and keep excitement moving.

Many of Its Actors Disappear.

It is probable that in no other instance in a good many years have so many actors appeared on any life's scenes as have played their parts in this Bergdoll drama, melodrama, or whatever it may be. There are some ex-soldiers who would not weep tears if the final scene was a tragedy. Perhaps this is brutal, but it is true.

The army officer who was stationed at Governor's Island, New York, when Bergdoll was a prisoner, and who named the guard which accompanied the slacker on the hunt for the pot of gold at the foot of the rainbow, is no longer in the military service. He is living the life of a farmer in one of the states of this blessed union.

Another officer of the army, who approved the request made by one of Bergdoll's counsel that he be allowed to go to look for the gold which never glittered, has been retired from the service and is now somewhere in Europe. Certain more distinguished gentlemen of the government service who had more or less to do with the granting of permission for the trip to dig up the hidden treasure are in retirement.

One officer who met the slacker on his arrival in Philadelphia and assumed personal responsibility for his safe return to the custody of the wary-eyed and gripping-handed officials, is dead, meeting his death under somewhat tragic circumstances. Another man who was connected with the case in an authoritative position and who, unquestionably unjustly, was accused of having accepted a bribe, has been exceedingly ill. He will be retired from the service before long after having spent something like six months in a hospital as a great sufferer from an acute form of rheumatism.

Guilty Only of Great Credulity.

Representative in Congress Peters of Maine, who was the chairman of the congressional committee that conducted the investigation into the escape of Bergdoll and who signed the minority report which cleared certain men of anything in the nature of a conspiracy to assist in the escape, has taken himself out of political life. He is now sitting upon the bench.

There never was any belief anywhere except among a few of those who wanted so to believe that the men who were connected with the Bergdoll case, or at least in the pot-of-gold part of it, were guilty of anything except credulity in an exaggerated form. Therefore no one thinks that because men have fallen ill or have lost their jobs or have had anything else happen to them, they have met with misfortune as a matter of retribution. It simply is clear that many of these men have gone into retirement.

The Bergdoll properties are still tied up by the alien property custodian, Col. Thomas W. Miller. Every effort that the mother of the refugee and her attorneys have made to recover the properties has proved fruitless and it is pretty well understood in Washington that means will be found to keep control of these properties at least until after the slacker has been caught and returned to this country.

Decision

However many paths are offered, we can take but one. But when we decide upon a course it is folly to allow the mind to wander continually along the others, speculating concerning their possible advantages, and wondering whether, after all, some other way might not have been better. The real road grows more difficult by permitting fancy to pain; the others as smoother.—Exchange.

country to be given what is coming to him.

Endless Conservation Battle.

It was a long while ago, as time ordinarily is counted by a living generation, that Theodore Roosevelt called the governors states together in the east the White House to consider ways means to conserve the natural resources of the country. Some came out of the conference. The conservation fight, however, is on just as strong today in congress as ever it was.

You can hear anything you want to in Washington on this subject. Men will tell you that the conservationists are persons who want to save everything there is, simply for the purpose of looking at it and giving the people a chance to admire its beauty. Other persons will tell you that the predatory interests are bent on getting rich quickly by using up everything that nature has provided for man, and allowing posterity to go hang. There is a middle ground somewhere, but the thing is to find it.

Once on a time, not so very long ago, two men, one of whom reached the eminence of second officer of government and the other the eminence of third officer of government, declared in public speech that there was no necessity of trying to save anything—that posterity could pull down out of the air everything that was needed for its comfort, its safety and its progress. That these two men made this statement is a literal truth. One of them did not hear the last of it until he died, and the other at an advanced age is still hearing about it.

Trying to Save the Forests.

Just now there is a movement in Washington to secure the transfer of the bureau of forestry from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior. The proponents of the plan say that if the change is made the forests will be saved, and the opponents say that if the change is made the forests will disappear.

A country without a tree is a pretty poor country. The hope of people who can see not only utility but beauty in the branches of a drooping elm is left where it is or moved elsewhere, elms will continue to grow, and with them oaks, pine, basswood, ash, and all the other forest growths.

Some statements have been made recently by Secretary Wallace of the Department of Agriculture, and they are somewhat startling. They probably will be met by counter statements. Then the counter statements must be read, digested, and compared with the original statements for the purpose of arriving at something like the truth. In an article by G. Gould Lincoln of Washington, Secretary Wallace is quoted as saying this:

"The United States is now consuming wood nearly four and a half times as fast as it is being grown. We are steadily eating up what is left of our forest capital. As a result the country now faces the definite prospect of a growing scarcity and increasing cost of everything made from wood. It is a problem which in the long run affects every class of American citizen. It affects the manufacturer, the home builder, and the farmer to an almost equal degree."

The country is told that the remaining forests of the United States are being cut at the rate of about 5,000,000 acres annually, and from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 acres are being burned each year by forest fires.

Tariff Debate Dragging.

The tariff bill is dragging its way through the senate. Seemingly it will be the day after the end of all things that it gets through.

Every night now a light throws its beams into the darkness from the dome of the capitol. It signals the fact that the senate is in session. Those who know that the light means the senators are discussing the tariff, do not think its brightness is consistent with the reason for "the hanging of the lantern."

The night sessions have helped not at all. Chemicals which no layman ever heard of are discussed on the floor with an entirely fictitious appearance of familiarity with the subject. It is noted that whenever any senator, leader or otherwise, talks about this drugstore product, or that drugstore product, he sticks close to his manuscript. Henbane, digitalis and a lot of other things may need protection, but seemingly the reasons for the need are not so great that three days' time must be taken to establish it or to deny it.

Sometime ago it was said that over two thousand amendments were made by the senate finance committee to the measure as it came over from the house. The senators are just about to complete consideration of one schedule, and as for the amendments, the dent made in the wall of them is no bigger than that which was made by a minnie ball on the granite fortifications of Civil war days.

There seems to be no relief in sight. The Democrats have put forward as one of their chief spokesmen a man who is afflicted with a hesitancy of speech. The question is whether this is not a case of malice prepense. The gentleman of the hesitating tongue seems to appreciate the humor of the situation and has added art to nature in making his affliction more pronounced.

One Republican member of the senate finance committee, and a chief champion of the tariff bill as it is writ, is one of the most deliberate speaking gentlemen ever known to either house of congress. He is clear enough in utterance, but the tortoise is a Derby winner beside him when it comes to a question of rapidity of pace.

Well Horned

In their wild state all sheep were furnished with a pair of horns, but the number never exceeded two until some curious specimens were discovered in several isolated sections of Asia. These species had from four to six horns, the upper set being graduated with the smallest ones just above the eyes. Curiously enough, the two lower sets always curve upward, while the large pair curl downward.